d contentment of our people, are endangered. THE COMMUNISM OF COMBINED WEALTH. On munism is a hateful thing and a menace peace and organized Government. But the munism of combined wealth and capital, outgrowth of overweening cupidity and seitness, which insidiously undermines the justemess, which insidiously undermines the justemess, which insidiously undermines the justement and the communism of oppressed testy and toil, which, exasperated by injustent of the communism of oppressed testy and toil, which, exasperated by injustent of the company of the company of the care of the saboring poor, y intermediary between the people and their vernment, or the least delegation of the care deprotection the Government owes to the

Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, boldly met, and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until apian is perfected, fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantages of freer raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor.

The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause.

It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard, when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws, are related to it they are not responsible for.

HAIDING THE TREASURY. These ideas have been unhappily much encouraged by legislative acquiercence. Relief from contracts and with the Government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the footent second of the citizen that too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the fasters to support claims against the Government by proof is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the Government and the povorty of the claimant; gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large same are expanded for public buildings and other improvements upon representations exarcely claimed to be related to public needs and necessities.

The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance, but its of the numerous flustrations of this condition may be stated.

The erounded condition of the calendar of the factored condition of the calendar of the factored condition of the calendar of the factored condition in the clay to suitors and denial of instice resulting therefrom has been strongly urged upon the attention of the Congress with a plan to the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its measter. While this subject remaine without effective consideration, many laws have been passed providing for the aboding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building.

of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building.

Lispeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public hands so that their apolistics and diversion to other uses than as immed for honest settlere might be prevented. Whiles measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of the Congress, many claims to the public lands and applications for their donations, in favor of States and individuals, have been allowed.

A plan in aid of indian management, recommended by those well informed, as containing valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of incrinative sanction, while grants of doubtful excediency to refered corporations, permitting them to mass through Indian reservations, have a senting them to mass through Indian reservations, have the state of the public purposes in the national capital, are not disputed. But these needs yet remain unanswered, while scores of public bendidings have been creeted where their naccasity for public purposes is now apparent.

WHAT THE PROPLE EXPECT. A revision of our pension laws could easily be made which would restupe a just principles and provide for eyery worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect, hundreds of private pension laws are annually passed which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization, bills for the support of the

sion laws are annually passed which are the sources of unjust discrimination and opoular denoralization.

Appropriation bills for the support of the Organization by responsible and experienced parties that a shill suppopriating money for public integrals inservements would full to meet with fivor unless it contained items more for local and private advantant has forpublic benefit.

These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the proportion of Federal legislation, which either bears upon its itse its private character, or which, upon examination, develops such a motive power.

And set the people wait and expect from their classes respresentaives such particula action as will advance the welfare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be enswered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the exercise and our success in accomplishing the work flood has given the American people to do, require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion above all other things, to the public good.

This devotion will lead us to atrangity resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of Federal legislation into the domain of State and local jurisdiction, upon the piece of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of figure in portaine our oursery existence, that no constitution is of such importance under the Constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no con-

the soldier and statesman, and at all times the firm and brave friend of the people—in vindi-cation of his course as the protector of sopular rights and the champion of true American citi-

prosperous and free."

THE FIGHERIES DISPUTE.

In pursuance of a constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union. I have the estisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity and at peace with all the nations. Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce, and reciprocal extradition of criminals.

Those international questions which atill await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment.

The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen, under treaty and international comity, in the territorial waters of Cauada and Newfoundland. I regret to say, are not yet satisfactorily adjusted.

These matters were fully treated in my message to the Senate of February last, for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding, was submitted by me for the approval of the Senate.

This treaty theying been rejected by the Senate.

was submitted by me for the approval of the Senate.

This treaty having been ejected by the Senate. I transmitted a message to the Congress, on the 23d of Augustlast, reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislating concerning the important questions involved.

Afterward, on the 12th of September, in response to a resolution of the Senate. I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the Government of Canada affecting the commercial relations between the Dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America.

tive and Senate of the United States, in connection with Important duestions now pending
in controversy between the two Governments.
The offence thus committed was most grave,
involving disastrous possibilities to the good
relations of the United States and Great
Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege, and an invasion of the purely
domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of
the Government to which the envoy was accredited.

Having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity, by affording full opportunity for her Majesty's Government to at in
relief of the situation. I considered prolongation of the discussion to be unwarranted, and
thereupon declined to further recognize the
diplomatic character of the person whose
continuance in such function would destroy
that mutual confidence which is essential to
the good understanding of the two Governments and was inconsistent with the weifare
and self-respect of the Government of the
United States.

The usual interchange of communication has
since continued through her Majesty's legation in this city.

My endeavors to establish by international
cooperation measures for the prevention of the
extermination of fur seals in Behring Sea
have not been relaxed, and I have hopes of
being enabled shortly to submit an effective
and satisfactory conventional projet with the
maritime powers for the approval of the Senate,

OTHER FOREIGN RELATIONS.

OTHER POREIGN RELATIONS.

being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional projet with the maritime powers for the approval of the Senate, other actions of the Senate, other statements of the Senate, other statements of the Senate statements of the Senate statements of the Senate statement of the Senate statement of the Senate statement of the Congress.

The admitted impracticability, if not impossibility, of making an accurate and precise survey and demarkation of the boundary line, as it is recited in the treaty with liussia under which Alaska was ceded to the United States, renders it absolutely requisite, for the prevention of international jurisdictional complications, that adequate appropriation for a recennoisance and survey to obtain proper knowledge of the locality and the geographical features of the boundary should be authorized by Congress with as little delay as possible.

Knowledge to be only thus obtained is an essential prerequisite for negotiation for accertaining a common boundary, or as preliminary to any other mode of settlement.

It is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with her Blayesty's Government by which the damages to lite and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles for reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels.

The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canadian vessels free access to our inland waters in aid of wrecked or disabled vessels, has not by Canadia.

The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent from claim of military service in the event of their returning to or visiting france has called forth correspondence which was laid before you at the last session.

In the absence of conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this Government sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained not only with regard to france but as to all countries with which the United States have not concluded special treatles.

Twee with lite l

awaits reception by the Chinese Government.

It is sineerely hosed that by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both Governments, a cause of unkind leeling has been permanently removed.

On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese Minister at this capital of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of his Government to the provision in the draft jurisdictional convention which required the submission of the criminal code of the emrire to the powers in advance of its becoming operative. This notification was, however, accompanied with an assurance of Japan's intentian to continue the work of revision.

Notwithstanding this temporary interruption of negotiations, it is aboved that improvements may soon be secured in the jurisdictional system as respects foreigners in Japan, and relief afforded to that country from the present undue and oppressive foreign centrol in matters of commerce.

I carnestly recommend that relief be provided for the injuries accidentally caused to Japanese subjects in the island itsisima by the target practice of one of our vessels.

A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received, and the formal intercourse between the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 1882 is now established.

Legislative provision is hereby recommended to organize and equip consular couris in Corea.

Persia has established diplomatic representation at this capital, and has evinced very great interest in the enterprise and achievements of our clitzens. I am therefore hopeful that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries may be brought about.

How we STAND in HAYTI.

I appended with sincere regret that Hayti

countries may be brought about.

How we stand in Hayti.

I announce with sincere regret that Hayti has again become the theatre of insurrection, disorder, and bloodshed. The tituiar Government of President Saloman has been forcibly overthrown, and he driven out of the country to France, where he has since died.

The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Saloman that no Government constituted by the will of the Haytian people has been recognized as administering responsibly the affairs of that country. Our representative has been instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vesse; of our navy has been sent to Haytian waters to sustain our Minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens.

Due precautions have been taken to enforce our neutrality laws and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions.

Under color of a blockade, of which no reasonable notice had been given, and which does not appear to have been efficiently maintained, a seizure of vessels under the American flag has been reported, and, in consequence, measures to prevent and redress any molestation of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted. Proclamation was duly made on the 9th day

The goographical position of the Hawalian group, in relation to our Pacific States, creates a natural interdependency and mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster, and which make close communication a logical and commercial necessity.

munication a logical and commercial necessity.

MEXICO AND FURTHER SOUTH.

The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been herotofore stated in my messages to Congress, and the laise of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed.

The precise relocation of our boundary line is needful, and adequate appropriation is now recommended.

It is with sincere satisfaction that I am enabled to advert to the spirit of good neighbor-

extended in practice under the approval of the Senate.

Through unforeseen causes, foreign to the will of both Governments, the ratification of the Convention of Dec. 5, 1885, with Venezuela, for the rehearing of claims of citizens of the United States under the treaty of 1895, finited of exchange within the term provided, and a supplementary Convention, auther extending the time for exchange of ratifications and explanatory of an ambigaous provision of the prior Convention, now awaits the advice and consent of the Senate.

Although this matter, in the stage referred to, concerns only the concurrent treaty-making power of one branch of Congress, I advert to it in view of the interest repeatedly and conspicuously shown by you in your legislative capacity in favor of a speedy and equitable adjustment of the questions growing out of the discredited judgments of the previous mixed Commission of Caracas, With every desire to do justice to the representations of Venezuela in this regard, the time seems to have come to end this matter, and I trust the prompt confirmation by both parties of the suprementary action referred to will avert the need of legislative or other action to prevent the longer withholding of such rights of actual claimants as may be shown to exist.

As authorized by the Congress, preliminary steps have been taken for the assembiage at this capital, during the coming year, of the representatives of South and Central American States, togother with those of Mexico, Hayti, and San Domingo, to discuss sundry important menetary and commercial tonies.

Excepting in those cases where from reasons of centrality of territory and the existence of a common border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial treaties may be found expectent, it is believed that commercial policies inducing freer mutual exchange of problems conducting the most advantageously arranged by independent but cooperative legislation.

In the mode Inst mentioned the control of our faxation for revenue will be always retain-

is a ranged by independent our cooperative legislation.

In the mode last mentioned the control of our taxation for revenue will be always retained in our own hands, unrestricted by conventional agreements with other Governments.

ed in our own hands, unrestricted by conventional agreements with other Governments.

In conformity also with Congressional authority the maritime powers have been invited to confer in Washington in April next organ the practicability of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and properly at sea. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested, and if the cooperation of the nations enteilly interested shall be secured important results may be confidently anticipated.

The act of June 26, 1834, and the acts amondatory thereof, in relation to tonnage duties, have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations, with whom we have existing freaties of marigation and commerce, and have caused wide and regrettable divergence of onlinon in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. These questions are important and I shall make them the subject of a special and more detailed communication at the present section.

ALUNES OF CITIZENSHIP.

With the rapid increase of immigration to

With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of modern travel, abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our naturalization laws call for their careful swiston.

abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our naturalization laws call for their careful revision.

The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American edizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land and yet by a foreign residence to cacape any just duty and contribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus, while evading the duties of citizenship to the United States, they may make prompt claim for its national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the State Depariment discloses the great number and complexity of the questions which have been raised.

Our lawe regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised, and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the capital sagain strongly recommended. By this means full perfeculars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected and unjust responsibilities would be avoided.

The recorranted to the consularing.

CUT DOWN THE CONSULERIPS.

The reorganization of the consular service is

a matter of perious importance to our national interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than a statil necessary for the conduct of the public business. It need not be our selley to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live in comfort, and so distributed as to secure the convenient supervision, through subordinate agencies, of affairs over a considerable district.

I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by me that the appropriations for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service should be recast; that the so-called notaries abond are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be forbidden; that a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and that a limited number of secretaries of legation at large should be authorized.

A COMING GREAT CRILEBRATION.

Preparations for the centeunial celebration

A COMING GREAT CELEBRATION.

Preparations for the centennial celebration on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States at the city of New York, have been made by a voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality, and believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the interest felt throughout the country in this event. I respectfully recommend fitting and cooperative action by Congress on behalf of the people of the United States.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury exhibits in detail the condition of our national finances and the operations of the several branches of the Government related to his de-

partment.
The total ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$379,266,074.76, of which \$219,091,-173.63 was received from customs duties and \$124,296,871.98 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded hose for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by 7,802.797,10.
The ordinary expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, erre \$259,658,958,67, leaving a surplus of \$119,-12,116.09.

ment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, were \$259,653,988,67, leaving a surpius of \$119,612,116,02.

The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was \$8,278,221,90, notwithstanding the payment of more than \$5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter-mentioned year.

The revenues of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ended Sept, 30, 1888, and estimated for the r-mainder of the time, amount to \$37,000,000; and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are \$273,000,000, leaving an estimated surpius of \$104,090,000, leaving an estimated surpius of \$104,090,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are \$275,767,488,34, showing a surpius of \$101,-202,511,66.

The foregoing statements of surplus do not

mated ordinary expenditures for the same time are \$275.767.488.34, showing a surplus of \$101.-232.511.66.

The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the sinking fund act, amounting to more than \$47.000.000 annually.

The cost of collecting the customs revenues for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent.; for the year 1855 it was 3.77 per cent.

The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year 1855 it was 3.77 per cent.

The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, was \$5.489.-174.26, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent, in 1857 to less than 3.2 per cent, for the last year. The tax collected on oleomargarine was \$723.948.04 for the year ended June 30, 1887, and \$864.139.88 for the following year.

The requirements of the sinking fund act have been met for the year ended June 30, 1828, and ict the current year also, by the purchase of bonds. After complying with this law as positively required, and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to turther expend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more explicit. A resolution, however, having been passed by both Houses of Congress removing all doubt as to Executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1889, and lawe continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the Government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 39th day of November, 1888, amounting to \$94.700, 400 the premium paid thereon amounting to \$17.508.613.08.

A POLICY EXPENSIVE TO THE PEOBLE.

The remium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about

apparent that the Government was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise their price, as appears by the instance cited by the Secretary of the offering of bonds of the par value of only \$22,000 so often that the aggregate of the sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than \$19,700,000.

Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the Treasury on the 30th day of November, 1888, was \$52,224,510,91, after deducting about \$20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions.

HE WOULD STOP THE SILVER COINAGE.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30.

HE WOULD STOP THE SILVER COINAGE.
At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30,
1887, there had been coined under the compulsory sliver coinage act \$295,988,280 in sliver
dollars, \$35,504,310 of which were in the hands
of the people.
On the 30th day of June, 1888, there had been
coined \$299,708,700, and of this \$55,829,303 was
in circulation in coin and \$200,387,376 in sliver
certificates, for the redemption of which sliver
dollars to that amount were held by the Government.

dollars to that amount were held by the Government.

On the 30th day of November, 1888, \$312,570,500 had been coined, \$10,970,990 of the suver
dollars were actually in circulation, and \$237,418,346 in certificates.

The Secretary recommends the suspension
of the further coinnings of silver, and in such
recommendation I carnestly concur.

For in the valuable information and timely
recommendations I ask the careful attention of
the Congress to the Secretary's report.

AN OFFICER TO EYERY SLEVEN MEN. the Congress to the Secretary's report.

AN OFFICER TO EVERY ELEVEN MEN.

The Secretary of War reports that the army, at the date of the last consolidated returns, consisted of 2,189 officers and 24,549 enlisted men.

men.
The actual expenditures of the War Depart-The actual expenditures of the War Department for the float year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$41,165,107,07, of which sum \$3,138,516,63 was expended for public works, itcheding river and harbor improvements.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications," provided for under the act approved Sept. 22 last, was conveyed Oct. 30, 1885, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for 8, 10, and 12 lack gais, under provisions of section 4, and as iso for procuring 12-inch breach-loading mortars, cast-from, hoosed with size, and of the provisions of section 5 of the said act, were summitted to the Secretary of War for reference to the Board, by the Ornance Department on the same date.

BUT THE ARMY WILL HAVE A GUN FACTORY.

These plans and specifications having been

reference to the Board, by the Ornance Department on the same date.

BUT THE ARMY WILL HAVE A GUN FACTORY.

These plans and specifications having been promptly approved by the board and Secretary of War, the necessary authority to pablish advertisements inviting promeals, in the newspapers throughout the country, was granted by the heeretary on Nov. 12, and on Nov. 13 the newspapers throughout the country, was granted by the heeretary on Nov. 12, and on Nov. 13 the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the seed forgings are to be opened on Dec. 20, 1888, and for the morrars on Dec. 15, 1888.

A Hourd of Ordnance Officers was convened at the Watervillet Arsenal on Oct. 4, 1888, to premare the necessary plans and specifications for the establishment of an army gun factory at that point. The preliminary report of this Baard, with estimates for shop buildings and officers' quarters, was approved by the Board of Ordnance and Forthications. Nov. 6 and 8. The specifications and form of advertisement and instructions to bidders have been prepared, and advertisements inviting troposals for the excavations for the shops building and for execting the two sets of officers quarters have been published. The detailed drawings and specifications for the gun factory building are well in land, and will be finished within three or four months, when bids will be invited for the exection of the building. The list of machines, &c., is made out, and it is expected that the plans for the large lathes, &c., will be completed as soon as the shop is in readiness to receive them, probably about July, 1890.

Under the provisions of the Army bill, for the procurement of meanmate dynamite cuns. the necessary specifications are now being prepared and advertisements for proposale headiness to receive them, probably about July, 1890.

Under the provisions of the law will be purchased during the year 1869.

The guns of this closes that can be procured under the provisions of the law will be purchased d

tions contained in the Secretary's report, all of which are, in my opinion, calculated to increase the userliness and discipline of the army, may receive the consideration of the Congress. Among these the proposal that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers to test their filtness for promotion is of the utmost importance. This reform has been before recommended in the reports of the Secretary, and its expediency is so fully demonstrated by the argument he presents in its favor that its adoption should no longer be neglected.

The death of Gen. Sheridan in August last was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet counsellor, and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personnal association will never fall to pay deserved and willing homage to his greatness and the glory of his career; but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of his simple, generous, and considerate nature.

greatness and the glory of his career; but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of his simple, generous, and considerate nature.

A BAD LOT OF INDIANS.

The Apache Indians, whose removal from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who engaged in a bloody and murderous raid during a part of the voars 1853 and 1858, are now held as prisoners of war at Mount Vernon barracks in the State of Alabama. They numbered on the 31st day of October, the date of the last reject, 83 men, 170 women, 70 boys, and 59 zirls, in all 382 persons. The commanding officer states that they are in good health and continued, and that they are kept embloyed as fully as is possible in the circumstances. The children as they arrive at a suitable age are sent to the Indian schools at Cardisle and Hampton. Last summer some charitable and kind people asked permission to send two teachers to these Indians for the surpose of instructing the adults as well as such children as should be found there. Such permission was readily granted, accommodations were provided for the teachers, and some portions of the buildings at the barracks were made available for school surposes. The good work contemplated has been commenced, and the teachers engaged are paid by the ladies with whom the plan originated.

I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but injudicious people who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to their reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity if the lives and property of citizens upon the frontier are to be at all regarded by the ladies with whom the plan originated.

I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but injudicious people who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to their of haunts. They are in their property of citizens upon the frontier are to be at all regarded by the Government. Their continued restraint at a distance from the second of their property of citizens upon the frontier and t

FIVE NEW PIGHTING SHIPS THIS TEAR,

Total. 2219

Free-delivery offices have increased from 189 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888.

In the railway mail service there has been an increase in one year of 187 routes, and in the number of miles travelled per annum an increase of 15, 79, 217, 48. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6,000 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 12,764,50 miles.

The volume of business in the money order division, including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of upward of \$133,000,000 for the year, the past year Parcel Post Conventions have been concluded with Barbadoes, the Ealiamas, British Honduras, and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American States. The increase of correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying, and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American States and with Mexico. As the greater part of mail matter exchanged with those countries is commercial in its character, this increase is evidence of the improved business renations with them. The practical operation of the Parcel Post Conventions so far as negotiated, has served to fulfil he most favorable predictions as to their benefits. In January last a Ceneral Postal Convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation on March 1, and which bractically makes one jostal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchanise perceis may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth-class rates of postage.

It is not possible here to touch even it cleading heads of the great postal establishment to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business, and at the needs for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valuable recommendations of the Postmaster-General, attention is earnestly invited to his report.

A department whose reve

MONEY WASTED IN PAYING BENTS.

MONEY WASTED IN PAYING RENTS.

A bill, proposed by the Postmasier-General, was introduced at the last session of the Congress, by which a uniform standard in the amount of gross receipts would lik the right of a community to a public building to be erected by the Government for Post Office purposes. It was demonstrated that, saids from the public convenience and the promotion of harmony among citizens—invariably disturbed by change of leasings and of slie—it was a measure of the highest occomy and of sound business judgment. It was found that the Government was paying in rents at the rate of from 7 to 10 per cent, per annum on what the cost of such public buildings would be A very great advantage resulting from such a law would be the present of a large number of bills, constantly introduced for the ejection of public buildings at bases, and involving expenditures, not justified by public necessity. It rust that this measure will become a law at the present session of Congress.

Of the total number of Postmasters, 54.874 are of the fourth class. These, of course, receive no allowances whatever for expenses in the service, and their compensation is fixed by jercentages on receipts at their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been and probably was at some time just, but the standard has remained unchanged through the soveral reductions in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensation of these officials while it undoubtedly increased the basiness performed by them. Simple justice requires attention to this subject, to the end that fourth-class Postmasters may receive at least an equivalent to that which the law itself, fixing the rate intended for them.

Another class of postal employees whose condition seems to demand legislation is the condition as the demand legislation is the second. Another class of postal employees whose con-dition seems to demand legislation is that of

clerks in Post Offices; and I call especial attention to the repeated recommendations of the Postmaster-General for their classification. Proper legislation of this character for the relief of carriers in the free delivery service has been frequent. Provision is made for their promotion, for substitutes for them on vacation, for substitutes for them on vacation, for substitutes for them on vacation, for substitutes for them on appropriate for the current year to provide for them, though the total number of offices where they are employed is but 308 fer the past flesal year, with an estimated facease for the current year of but forty, while the total appropriation for all clerks in offices throughout the United States is \$5,950,009.

The legislation affecting the relations of the Government with railroads is in need of revision. While, for the most park, the railroad companies throughout the country have cordially cooperated with the Post Office Department in rendering excellent service, you under the law as it stands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mail is limited and regulated, and although railroads are made post roads by law, there is no authority reposed anywhere to compet the owner of a railroad to take and carry the United States mails. The only alternative provided by act of Congress in case of refusal is for the Postmaster-General to send mail forward by pony express. This is but an illustration of ill-fitting legislation, reasonable and proper at the time of its enactment, but long since outgrown and requiring readjustment.

It is gratilizing to note from the carefully prepared statistics accompanying the Postmasters and to the department of Justice went routed, and that the number of complaints of the service, the rate of expenditure has been lessened, and efficiency has been improved in every branch; that frand and erime have decreased; that losses from the mails have been reduced, and that the number of complaints of the Service made to Postmasters and to the department are lariess

ernment should cause no inconvenience to the citizen.

It also appears from this report that though prior to hiarch, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the Territories of Utah and idaho under the laws of 1862 and 1882, punishing polygamy and unlawful cohnotitation as crimes, there have been since that date nearly six hundred convictions under these laws and the statutes of 1887; and the opinion is expressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practices, polygamy within the United States is virtually at at end.

Suits Instituted by the Government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the termination of the corporations known as the Perietual Emigrating Fund Company and the Church of Jo-us Christ of Latter Day Saints have resulted in a degree favorable to the Government, declaring the charters of these corporations forfeited and escheating their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than \$500,000, is in the hands of a receiver pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. RECKLESS WASTE OF OUR DOMAIN.

RECKLESS WASTE OF OUR DOMAIN.

In the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department and its operations during the past year, are fully exhibited, but a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can here be made; but I commend the entire report to the attention of Congress, and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration.

I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right

the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty.

THE INDIANS NEED EDUCATION.

The condition of our Indian population continues to handwe, and the proofs multiply that the transforming change, so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism enlightenment and civilizing education, is in invorable progress. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by a better realization of their true interests, and increasing conditions and according to the value of the higher conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the later methods of dealing with them, and commend its continued observance.

Allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations until all those entitled to land thereon have had their shares assigned, and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty I have not almed so much at rapid despatch as to secure just and fair arrangements which shall best conduce to the objects of the law, by producing satisfaction with the results of the allotments made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered on from which more may be fairly hoped, if it shall be discreatly administered. It proffers opportunity and indocement to that independence of spirit and life which the indian pendiatly needs, while at the same time the innihilative for the amount of the made complete, so that all are brought to the same condition, and, as soon as possible, community in lands should cease by opening such as remain unallotted to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will perhaps add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate.

But no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension, urried by the Secretary, of such complete facilities of education as shall, at the earliest possible day, embrace all teachable indian youth of both sexes, and retain them with a kindly and beneficen hold until their characters are formed an

times the enrollment of the schools. It is balieved the obstacles in the way of instructing
are all surmountable, and that the necessary
expenditure would be a measure of economy.
The Sloux tribes on the great reservation of
Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by
the Congress at its last session for opening a
portion of their lands to settlement, notwithstanding modification of the terms was suggrested which met most of their ob ections.
Their demand is for immediate payment of the
full price of \$1.25 per acre for the entire body
of land the occupancy of which they are asked
to relinquish.

The manner of submission in ured their fair
understanding of the law, and their action was
undoubtedly as thoroughly intellment as their
caracity admitted. It is at least gratifying that
no reproach of overreaching can in any manner lie against the Government, however advisable the favorable completion of the negotiation may have been esteemed.

I concur in the suggestions of the Secretary
regarding the Turtle Mountain Indians, the
two reservations in California, and the Urees,
They-hould, in my opinion, receive immediate
attention.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fical year ended June 30, 1888, is 69,232; and increase of pensions was granted in 43,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions was 452,557. Of these there were 506 survivors of the war of 1812, 10,73 widows of those who served in that war, 16,630 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 5,104 widows of said coldiers.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has continued, with a good measure of success, its efforts to develop the processes, calarge the results, and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of counglous disease of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive lunges growths, and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been one of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured, and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower. Four years ago it was found that the great entile industry of the country was endancered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European lung plague of bleuro-pneumonia. Serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and in Tennessee animals affected were held in quarantine. Five counties in New York and from one to four counties in sach of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland were almost equally affected.

WASHINGTON NEEDS ATTENTION.

WASHINGTON NEEDS ATTENTION.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several departments of the District Government, and furnishes evidence that the financial affairs of the District are at present in such satisfactory condition as to justify the Commissioners in submitting to the Corgress estimates for desirable and needed improvements.

commissioners in submitting to the Congress estimates for desirable and needed improvements.

The Commissioners recommend certain legislation which, in their opinion, is necessary to advance the interests of the District.

I invite your special attention to their request for such legislation as will enable the Commissioners, without delay, to collect, digast, and properly arrange the laws by which the District is governed, and which are now embraced in several collections, making them available only with great difficulty and labor. The suggestions they make touching desirable amendments to the laws relating to licenses granted for carrying on the retail traffic in spiritures is query and the relative of taxes, to the speedy punishment of minor offenders, and to the management and control of the reformatory and charitable institutions supported by Congressional appropriations, are commended to careful consideration.

I again call attention to the present incontending the operation of steam railroads through and across the public streets and troads of the District. The propriety of such legislation as will properly guard the use of these railroads, and better accure the convenience and safety of citizens, is manifest.

The consciousness that I have presented but an imperient statement of the condition of our country and its wants occasions no tear that anything emitted is not known and appreciated by the congress, upon whom reats the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great mation and a confiding people.

As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intelligent legislation in behalf of a great mation, and a confiding people.

As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intelligent guard the rectitude of our free public good.

Graver Divisions.